SPECIFICATION

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3   To all whom it may concern:

4   Be it known that James Agutter, a citizen of the United States of America,

5   Dwayne R. Westenskow, a citizen of the United States of America, Noah Syroid, a

6   citizen of the United States of America, Julio C. Bermudez, a citizen of Argentina, and

7   Yinqi Zhang, a citizen of the People's Republic of China, have invented a new and useful

8   invention entitled "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MONITORING DYNAMIC

9   CARDIOVASCULAR FUNCTION USING N-DIMENSIONAL REPRESENTATIONS

10   OF CRITICAL FUNCTIONS" of which the following comprises a complete

11   specification.

12   This patent application is a continuation-in-part patent application of U.S. Patent

13   Application Serial Number 09/457,068, which was filed on December 7, 1999, and which

14   is presently pending before the United States Patent and Trademark Office. Priority is

15   hereby claimed to all material disclosed in this parent case.

16

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MONITORING DYNAMIC CARDIOVASCULAR FUNCTION USING N-DIMENSIONAL REPRESENTATIONS OF CRITICAL FUNCTIONS

Background of the Invention

Field of the Invention. This invention relates to the visualization, perception, representation and computation of data relating to the attributes or conditions constituting the health state of a dynamic system. More specifically, this invention relates to the display and computation of cardiovascular data, in which variables constituting attributes and conditions of a dynamic physiological system can be interrelated and visually correlated in time as three-dimensional objects.

Description of the Related Art. A variety of methods and systems for the visualization of data have been proposed. Traditionally, these methods and systems fail to present in a real-time multi-dimensional format that is directed to facilitating a user's analysis of multiple variables and the relationships between such multiple variables. Moreover, such prior methods and systems tend not to be specifically directed to display of a patient's cardiovascular system by showing such cardiovascular variables as blood pressure, blood flow, vascular tone and the like. Prior methods typically do not process and display data in real-time, rather they use databases or spatial organizations of historical data. Generally, they also simply plot existing information in two or three dimensions, but without using three-dimensional geometric objects to show the interrelations between data. Often previous systems and methods are limited to pie charts, lines or bars to represent the data. Also, many previous systems are limited to particular applications or

1 types of data. The flexibility and adaptability of the user interface and control is typically

2 very limited, and may not provide flexible coordinate systems and historical-trend

3 monitors. Other systems, which have a flexible user interface, generally require

4 substantial user expertise in order to collect and evaluate the data, including the pre-

5 identification of data ranges and resolution. Another common limitation of previous

6 systems and methods is that they provide only a single or predetermined viewpoint from

7 which to observe the data. Typically, prior systems and methods do not provide data

8 normalcy frameworks to aid in the interpretation of the data. Furthermore, most prior

9 methods use "icons," shapes, lines, bars, or graphs. For general background material, the

10 reader is directed to United States Patent Nos. 3,908,640, 4,193,393, 4,464,122,

11 4,519,395, 4,619,269, 4,752,893, 4,772,882, 4,813,013, 4,814,755, 4,823,283, 4,832,038,

12 4,875,165, 4,880,013, 4,915,757, 4,930,518, 4,989,611, 5,012,411, 5,021,976, 5,103,828,

13 5,121,469, 5,162,991, 5,222,020, 5,224,481, 5,262,944, 5,317,321, 5,425,372, 5,491,779,

14 5,568,811, 5,588,104, 5,592,195, 5,596,694, 5,626,141, 5,634,461, 5,751,931, 5,768,552,

15 5,774,878, 5,796,398, 5,812,134, 5,830,150, 5,836,884, 5,913,826, 5,923,330, 5,961,467,

16 6,042,548, and 6,090,047each of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety

17 for the material disclosed therein.

18   As this disclosure employs a number of terms, which may be new to the reader,

19 the reader is directed to the applicants' definitions section, which is provided at the

20 beginning of the detailed description section.

21 <center>**Summary of the Invention**</center>

22   It is desirable to provide a method, system, and apparatus, which facilitates the

23 rapid and accurate analysis of complex and quickly changing data. Moreover, it is

<center>3</center>

1 desirable that such a system and method include a graphic element that depicts the status

2 of a patient's cardiovascular system by graphically showing blood pressure, blood flow,

3 vascular tone and other cardiovascular variables. It is important that such a graphic

4 element provide an anesthesiologist with the means to quickly assess the patient's status.

5 It is also desirable that the element by comprised of subcomponents, which are linked

6 together to show thereby the relationships of the various cardiovascular variables. Also,

7 it is desirable that system and method be capable of analyzing time based, real-time, and

8 historical data and that it be able to graphically show the relationships between various

9 data.

10   Research studies have indicated that the human mind is better able to analyze and

11 use complex data when it is presented in a graphic, real world type representation, rather

12 than when it is presented in textual or numeric formats. Research in thinking,

13 imagination and learning has shown that visualization plays an intuitive and essential role

14 in assisting a user associate, correlate, manipulate and use information. The more

15 complex the relationship between information, the more critically important is the

16 communication, including audio and visualization of the data. Modern human factors

17 theory suggests that effective data representation requires the presentation of information

18 in a manner that is consistent with the perceptual, cognitive, and response-based mental

19 representations of the user. For example, the application of perceptual grouping (using

20 color, similarity, connectedness, motion, sound etc.) can facilitate the presentation of

21 information that should be grouped together. Conversely, a failure to use perceptual

22 principles in the appropriate ways can lead to erroneous analysis of information.

1   The manner in which information is presented also affects the speed and accuracy

2   of higher-level cognitive operations. For example, research on the "symbolic distance

3   effect" suggests that there is a relationship between the nature of the cognitive decisions

4   (for example, is the data increasing or decreasing in magnitude?) and the way the

5   information is presented (for example, do the critical indices become larger or smaller, or

6   does the sound volume or pitch rise or fall?). Additionally, "population stereotypes"

7   suggest that there are ways to present information that are compatible with well-learned

8   interactions with other systems (for example, an upwards movement indicates an

9   increasing value, while a downwards movement indicates a decreasing value).

10   Where there is compatibility between the information presented to the user and

11   the cognitive representations presented to the user, performance is often more rapid,

12   accurate, and consistent. Therefore, it is desirable that information be presented to the

13   user in a manner that improves the user's ability to process the information and

14   minimizes any mental transformations that must be applied to the data.

15   Therefore, it is the general object of this invention to provide a method and

16   systems for presenting a three-dimensional visual and/or possibly an audio display

17   technique that assists a doctor in the monitoring of a patient's cardiovascular function.

18   It is a further object of this invention to provide a method and system that assists

19   in the monitoring of a patient's cardiovascular system through the use of a three-

20   dimensional graphic element.

21   It is another object of this invention to provide a method and system that assists in

22   the management of anesthesia care of patients, by presenting a display, which quickly

23   shows the relationships of various cardiovascular variables.

1   It is a still further object of this invention to provide a method and system that

2   assists in the determination of the "health" of a dynamic cardiovascular system, by

3   providing visual information related to the nature or quality of the soundness, wholeness,

4   or well-being of the system as related to historical or normative values.

5   Another object of this invention is to provide a method and system that assists in

6   the determination of the functioning of a cardiovascular system by measuring the

7   interaction among a set of "vital-signs" normally associated with the health of the

8   cardiovascular system.

9   A still further object of this invention is to provide a method and system, which

10   provides the gathering and use of sensor measured data, as well as the formatting and

11   normalization of the data in a format suitable to the processing methodology.

12   A further object of this invention is to provide a method and system, which

13   organizes a cardiovascular system's data into relevant data sets or critical functions as

14   appropriate.

15   Another object of this invention is to provide a method and system, which

16   provides a three-dimensional health-space for mapping the cardiovascular system data.

17   It is another object of this invention to provide a method and system, which

18   provides three-dimensional objects that are symbols of the critical functioning of the

19   cardiovascular system being monitored.

20   It is an object of this invention to provide a method and system that shows the

21   relationships between several critical functions that a user wishes to monitor.

1   It is a further object of this invention to provide a method and system that permits

2   an integrated and overall holistic understanding of the cardiovascular process being

3   monitored.

4   A further object of this invention is to provide a method and system where three-

5   dimensional objects are built from three-dimensional object primitives, including: cubes,

6   spheres, pyramids, n-polygon prisms, cylinders, slabs.

7   A still further object of this invention is to provide a method and system, wherein

8   three-dimensional objects are placed within health-space based on the coordinates of their

9   geometric centers, edges, vertices, or other definite geometric variables.

10   It is a further object of this invention to provide a method and system, which has

11   three-dimensional objects that have three spatial dimensions, as well as geometric,

12   aesthetic and aural attributes, to permit the mapping of multiple data functions.

13   It is another object of this invention to provide a method and system, which shows

14   increases and decreases in data values using changes in location, size, form, texture,

15   opacity, color, sound and the relationships thereof in their context.

16   It is a still further object of this invention to provide a method and system,

17   wherein the particular three-dimensional configuration of three-dimensional objects can

18   be associated with a particular time and health state.

19   A still further object of this invention is to provide a method and system that

20   permits the simultaneous display of the history of data objects.

21   Another object of this invention is to provide a method and system that provides

22   for the selection of various user selectable viewports.

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1   It is a further object of this invention to provide a method and system that

2   provides both a global and a local three-dimensional coordinate space.

3   It is another object of this invention to provide a method and system that permits

4   the use of time as one of the coordinates.

5   It is a still further object of this invention to provide a method and system that

6   provides a reference framework of normative values for direct comparison with the

7   measured data.

8   It is a further object of this invention to provide a method and system where

9   normative values are based on the average historical behavior of a wide population of

10   healthy systems similar to the system whose health is being monitored.

11   A further object of this invention is to provide a method and system that provides

12   viewpoints that can be selected to be perspective views, immersive Virtual Reality views,

13   or any orthographic views.

14   Another object of this invention is to provide a method and system that permits

15   the display of a layout of multiple time-space viewpoints.

16   A still further object of this invention is to provide a method and system that

17   provides for zooming in and out of a time and/or space coordinate.

18   It is another object of this invention to provide a method and system that permits

19   temporal and three-dimensional modeling of data "health" states based on either pre-

20   recorded data or real-time data, that is as the data is obtained.

21   Another object of this invention is to provide a method and system that presents

22   the data in familiar shapes, colors, and locations to enhance the usability of the data.

1 A still further object of the invention is to provide a method and system that uses

2 animation, and sound to enhance the usefulness of the data to the user.

3 It is an object of this invention to provide a method and system for the

4 measurement, computation, display and user interaction, of complex data sets that can be

5 communicated and processed at various locations physically remote from each other,

6 over a communication network, as necessary for the efficient utilization of the data and

7 which can be dynamically changed or relocated as necessary.

8 It is a still further object of this invention to provide a method and system for the

9 display of data that provides both a standard and a customized interface mode, thereby

10 providing user and application flexibility.

11 These and other objects of this invention are achieved by the method and system

12 herein described and are readily apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art upon careful

13 review of the following drawings, detailed description and claims.

Brief Description of the Drawings

15 In order to show the manner that the above recited and other advantages and

16 objects of the invention are obtained, a more particular description of the preferred

17 embodiment of the invention, which is illustrated in the appended drawings, is described

18 as follows. The reader should understand that the drawings depict only a preferred

19 embodiment of the invention, and are not to be considered as limiting in scope. A brief

20 description of the drawings is as follows:

21 Figure 1a is a top-level representative diagram showing the data processing paths

22 of the preferred embodiment of this invention.

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1   Figure 1b is a top-level block diagram of the data processing flow of the preferred

2   embodiment of this invention.

3   Figure 1c is a top-level block diagram of one preferred processing path of this

4   invention.

5   Figure 1d is a top-level block diagram of a second preferred processing path of

6   this invention.

7   Figures 2a, 2b, 2c, and 2d are representative 3-D objects representing critical

8   functions.

9   Figure 3 is a representation of data objects in H-space.

10   Figures 4a and 4b are representative views of changes in data objects in time.

11   Figures 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e, 5f, 5g and 5h are representative views of properties of

12   data objects provided in the preferred embodiment of this invention.

13   Figure 6 shows a 3-D configuration of the objects in H-space in the preferred

14   embodiment of the invention.

15   Figure 7 shows H-space with a time coordinate along with local-space

16   coordinates.

17   Figures 8a and 8b show the global level coordinate system of the preferred

18   embodiment of this invention.

19   Figures 9a and 9b show various viewpoints of the data within H-space in the

20   preferred embodiment of this invention.

21   Figure 10 shows the transformation of an object in space in context, with a

22   reference framework, in the preferred embodiment of this invention.

23   Figure 11a shows the zooming out function in the invention.

1   Figure 11b shows the zooming in function in the invention.

2   Figures 12a and 12b show a 3-D referential framework of normative values.

3   Figure 13 shows the interface modes of the preferred embodiment of this

4   invention.

5   Figure 14 is a hardware system flow diagram showing various hardware

6   components of the preferred embodiments of the invention.

7   Figure 15 is a software flow chart showing the logic steps of a preferred

8   embodiment of the invention.

9   Figure 16 is a software block diagram showing the logic steps of the image

10   computation and rendering process of a preferred embodiment of the invention.

11   Figure 17 is a photograph of the 3-dimensional display of a preferred embodiment

12   of the invention.

13   Figure 18 is a close-up front view of the cardiac object and the associated

14   reference grid of a preferred embodiment of the invention.

15   Figure 19 is a view of the front view portion of the display of a preferred

16   embodiment of the present invention showing the cardiac object in the foreground and

17   the respiratory object in the background.

18   Figure 20 is a view of the top view portion of the display of a preferred

19   embodiment of the present invention showing the cardiac object toward the bottom of the

20   view and the respiratory object toward the top of the view.

21   Figure 21 is a view of the side view portion of the display of a preferred

22   embodiment of the present invention showing the cardiac object to the left and the

23   respiratory object to the right.

1   Figure 22 is a view of the 3-D perspective view portion of the display of a

2   preferred embodiment of the invention showing the cardiac object in the left foreground

3   and the respiratory object in the right background.

4   Figure 23a is a view of the preferred graphic element of this invention in a normal

5   cardiovascular system.

6   Figure 23b is a view of the preferred graphic element of this invention in a

7   cardiovascular system showing anaphylaxis.

8   Figure 23c is a view of the preferred graphic element of this invention in a

9   cardiovascular system showing hypovolemia.

10   Figure 23d is a view of the preferred graphic element of this invention in a

11   cardiovascular system showing bradycardia.

12   Figure 23e is a view of the preferred graphic element of this invention in a

13   cardiovascular system showing ischemia.

14   Figure 23f is a view of the preferred graphic element of this invention in a

15   cardiovascular system showing pulmonary embolism.

16   Figure 24 is a view of the preferred reference grid of this embodiment of the

17   invention.

18   Figure 25 is a view of the preferred reference grid showing object placement in

19   this preferred embodiment of the invention.

20   Figure 26 is a view of the preferred reference grid showing the functional object

21   relationships in this preferred embodiment of the invention.

22   Figure 27 is a representative three-dimensional object used in the present

23   preferred embodiment of the invention.

1   Figure 28 is a representative view of the normalization of the present preferred

2   embodiment of the invention.

3   Figure 29 is an integrated view showing numeric information in the present

4   preferred embodiment of the invention.

5   Figure 30 is a view showing the addition of slopes to show the restriction of blood

6   vessels.

7   Reference will now be made in detail to the present preferred embodiment of the

8   invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

9   **Detailed Description of the Invention**

10   This invention is a method, system and apparatus for the visual display of

11   complex sets of dynamic data. In particular, this invention provides the means for

12   efficiently analyzing, comparing and contrasting data, originating from either natural or

13   artificial systems. In its most common use the preferred embodiment of this invention is

14   used to produce an improved cardiovascular display of a human or animal patient. This

15   invention provides n-dimensional visual representations of data through innovative use

16   of orthogonal views, form, space, frameworks, color, shading, texture, transparency,

17   sound and visual positioning of the data. The preferred system of this invention includes

18   one or a plurality of networked computer processing and display systems, which provide

19   real-time as well as historical data, and which processes and formats the data into an

20   audio-visual format with a visual combination of objects and models with which the user

21   can interact to enhance the usefulness of the processed data. While this invention is

22   applicable to a wide variety of data analysis applications, one important application is the

23   analysis of health data. For this reason, the example of a medical application for this

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1   invention is used throughout this description. The use of this example is not intended to

2   limit the scope of this invention to medical data analysis applications only, rather it is

3   provided to give a context to the wide range of potential application for this invention.

4   This invention requires its own lexicon. For the purposes of this patent

5   description and claims, the inventors intend that the following terms be understood to

6   have the following definitions.

7   An "artificial system" is an entity, process, combination of human designed parts,

8   and/or environment that is created, designed or constructed by human intention.

9   Examples of artificial systems include manmade real or virtual processes, computer

10   systems, electrical power systems, utility and construction systems, chemical processes

11   and designed combinations, economic processes (including, financial transactions),

12   agricultural processes, machines, and human designed organic entities.

13   A "natural system" is a functioning entity whose origin, processes and structures

14   were not manmade or artificially created. Examples of natural systems are living

15   organisms, ecological systems and various Earth environments.

16   The "health" of a system is the state of being of the system as defined by its

17   freedom from disease, ailment, failure or inefficiency. A diseased or ill state is a

18   detrimental departure from normal functional conditions, as defined by the nature or

19   specifications of the particular system (using historical and normative statistical values).

20   The health of a functioning system refers to the soundness, wholeness, efficiency or well

21   being of the entity. Moreover, the health of a system is determined by its functioning.

22   "Functions" are behaviors or operations that an entity performs. Functional

23   fitness is measures by the interaction among a set of "vital-signs" normally taken or

14

1 measured using methods well known in the art, from a system to establish the system's

2 health state, typically at regular or defined time intervals.

3 "Health-space" or "H-space" is the data representation environment that is used to

4 map the data in three or more dimensions.

5 "H-state" is a particular 3-D configuration or composition that the various 3-D

6 objects take in H-space at a particular time. In other words, H-state is a 3-D snapshot of

7 the system's health at one point of time.

8 "Life-space" or "L-space" provides the present and past health states of a system

9 in a historical and comparative view of the evolution of the system in time. This 3-D

10 representation environment constitutes the historical or Life-space of a dynamic system.

11 L-space allows for both continuous and categorical displays of temporal dependent

12 complex data. In other words, L-space represents the health history or trajectory of the

13 system in time.

14 "Real-Time Representation" is the display of a representation of the data within a

15 fraction of a second from the time when the event of the measured data occurred in the

16 dynamic system.

17 "Real-Time User Interface" is the seemingly instantaneous response in the

18 representation due to user interactivity (such as rotation and zooming).

19 A "variable" is a time dependent information unit (one unit per time increment)

20 related to sensing a given and constant feature of the dynamic system.

21 "Vital signs" are key indicators that measure the system's critical functions or

22 physiology.

1   In the preferred embodiments of this invention, data is gathered using methods or

2   processes well known in the art or as appropriate and necessary. For example, in general,

3   physiologic data, such as heart rate, respiration rate and volume, blood pressure, and the

4   like, is collected using the various sensors that measure the functions of the natural

5   system. Sensor-measured data is electronically transferred and translated into a digital

6   data format to permit use by the invention. This invention uses the received measured

7   data to deliver real-time and/or historical representations of the data and/or recorded data

8   for later replay. Moreover, this invention permits the monitoring of the health of a

9   dynamic system in a distributed environment. By distributed environment, it is meant

10   that a user or users interacting with the monitoring system may be in separate locations

11   from the location of the dynamic system being monitored. In its most basic elements, the

12   monitoring system of this invention has three major logical components: (1) the sensors

13   that measure the data of the system; (2) the networked computational information

14   systems that computes the representation and that exchanges data with the sensors and

15   the user interface; and (3) the interactive user interface that displays the desired

16   representation and that interactively accepts the users' inputs. The components and

17   devices that perform the three major functions of this invention may be multiple, may be

18   in the same or different physical locations, and/or may be assigned to a specific process

19   or shared by multiple processes.

20   Figure 1a is a top-level representative diagram showing the data processing paths

21   of the preferred embodiment of this invention operating on a natural system. The natural

22   system 101a is shown as a dynamic entity whose origin, processes and structures

23   (although not necessarily its maintenance) were not manmade or artificially created.

1   Examples of natural systems are living organisms, ecological systems, and various Earth

2   environments. In one preferred embodiment of the invention, a human being is the

3   natural system whose physiology is being monitored. Attached to the natural system

4   101a are a number of sensors 102. These sensors 102 collect the physiologic data,

5   thereby measuring the selected critical functions of the natural system. Typically, the

6   data gathering of the sensors 102 is accomplished with methods or techniques well

7   known in the art. The sensors 102 are typically and preferably electrically connected to a

8   digital data formatter 103. However, in other embodiments of this invention, the sensors

9   may be connected using alternative means including but not limited to optical, RF and the

10   like. In many instances, this digital data formatter 103 is a high-speed analog to digital

11   converter. Also, connected to the digital data formatter 103 is the simulator 101b. The

12   simulator 101b is an apparatus or process designed to simulate the physiologic process

13   underlying the life of the natural system 101a. A simulator 101b is provided to generate

14   vital sign data in place of a natural system 101a, for such purposes as education, research,

15   system test, and calibration. The output of the digital data formatter 103 is Real-Time

16   data 104. Real-Time data 104 may vary based on the natural system 101a being

17   monitored or the simulator 101b being used and can be selected to follow any desired

18   time frame, for example time frames ranging from one-second periodic intervals, for the

19   refreshment rates of patients in surgery, to monthly statistics reporting in an ecological

20   system. The Real-Time data 104 is provided to a data recorder 105, which provides the

21   means for recording data for later review and analysis, and to a data modeling processor

22   and process 108. In the preferred embodiments of this invention the data recorder 105

23   uses processor controlled digital memory, and the data modeling processor and process

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1   108 is one or more digital computer devices, each having a processor, memory, display,

2   input and output devices and a network connection. The data recorder 105 provides the

3   recorded data to a speed controller 106, which permits the user to speed-up or slow-down

4   the replay of recorded information. Scalar manipulations of the time (speed) in the

5   context of the 3-D modeling of the dynamic recorded digital data allows for new and

6   improved methods or reviewing the health of the systems 101a,b. A customize /

7   standardize function 107 is provided to permit the data modeling to be constructed and

8   viewed in a wide variety of ways according to the user's needs or intentions.

9   Customization 107 includes the ability to modify spatial scale, such modifying includes

10   but is not limited to zooming, translating, and rotating, attributes and viewports in

11   addition to speed. In one preferred embodiment of the invention, the range of

12   customization 107 permitted for monitoring natural systems 101a physiologic states is

13   reduced and is heavily standardized in order to ensure that data is presented in a common

14   format that leads to common interpretations among a diverse set of users. The data

15   modeling processor and process 108 uses the prescribed design parameters, the

16   standardized/customize function and the received data to build a three-dimensional (3-D)

17   model in real-time and to deliver it to an attached display. The attached display of the

18   data modeling processor and process 108 presents a representation 109 of 3-D objects in

19   3-D space in time to provide the visual representation of the health of the natural system

20   101a in time, or as in the described instances of the simulated 101b system.

21   Figure 1b is a top-level block diagram of the data processing flow of the

22   preferred embodiment of this invention operating on an artificial system. An artificial

23   system is a dynamic entity whose origin, processes and structure have been designed and

1   constructed by human intention. Examples of artificial systems are manmade real or

2   virtual, mechanical, electrical, chemical and/or organic entities. The artificial system

3   110a is shown attached to a number of sensors 111. These sensors 111 collect the

4   various desired data, thereby measuring the selected critical functions of the artificial

5   system. Typically, the data gathering of the sensors 111 is accomplished with methods or

6   techniques well known in the art. The sensors 111 are connected to a data formatter 112,

7   although alternative connection means including optical, RF and the like may be

8   substituted without departing from the concept of this invention. In many instances, this

9   digital data formatter 112 is a high-speed analog to digital converter. Although, in certain

10   applications of the invention, namely stock market transactions, the data is communicated

11   initially by people making trades. Also connected to the digital data formatter 112 is the

12   simulator 110b. The simulator 110b is an apparatus or process designed to simulate the

13   process underlying the state of the artificial system 110a. The simulator 110b is provided

14   to generate vital data in place of the artificial system 110a, for such purposes as

15   education, research, system test, and calibration. The output of the digital data formatter

16   112 is Real-Time data 113. Real-Time data 113 may vary based on the artificial system

17   110a being monitored or the simulator 110b being used and can be selected to follow any

18   desired time frame, for example time frames ranging from microsecond periodic

19   intervals, for the analysis of electronic systems, to daily statistics reported in an financial

20   trading system. The Real-Time data 113 is provided to a data recorder 114, which

21   provides the means for recording data for later review and analysis, and to a data

22   modeling processor and process 117. In the preferred embodiments of this invention the

23   data recorder 114 uses processor controlled digital memory, and the data modeling

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1   processor and process 117 is one or more digital computer devices, each having a

2   processor, memory, display, input and output devices and a network connection. The

3   data recorder 114 provides the recorded data to a speed controller 115, which permits the

4   user to speed-up or slow-down the replay of recorded information. Scalar manipulations

5   of the time (speed) in the context of the 3-D modeling of the dynamic recorded digital

6   data allows for new and improved methods or reviewing the health of the system 110a,b.

7   A customize / standardize function 116 is provided to permit the data modeling to be

8   constructed and viewed in a wide variety of ways according to the user's needs or

9   intentions. Customization 116 includes the ability to modify spatial scale (such

10   modification including, but not limited to translating, rotating, and zooming), attributes,

11   other structural and symbolic parameters, and viewports in addition to speed. The range

12   of customization form monitoring artificial systems' 110a,b states is wide and not as

13   standardized as that used in the preferred embodiment of the natural system 101a,b

14   monitoring. In this Free Customization, the symbolic system and display method is fully

15   adaptable to the user's needs and interests. Although this invention has a default

16   visualization space, its rules, parameters, structure, time intervals, and overall design are

17   completely customizable. This interface mode customize/standardize function 116 also

18   allows the user to select what information to view and how to display the data. This

19   interface mode customization 116 may, in some preferred embodiments, produce

20   personalized displays that although they may be incomprehensible to other users,

21   facilitate highly individual or competitive pursuits not limited to standardized

22   interpretations, and therefore permit a user to look at data in a new manner. Such

23   applications as analysis of stock market data or corporation health monitoring may be

1   well suited to the flexibility of this interface mode. The data modeling processor and

2   process 117 uses the prescribed design parameters, the customize/standardized function

3   116 and the received real-time data 113 to build a three-dimensional (3-D) model in time

4   and to deliver it to a display. The display of the data modeling processor and process

5   117 presents a representation 118 of 3-D objects in 3-D space in time to provide the

6   visual representation of the health of the artificial system 110a in time, or as in the

7   described instances of the simulated 110b system.

8   Figure 1c is a top-level block diagram of one preferred processing path of this

9   invention. Sensors 119 collect the desired signals and transfer them as electrical impulses

10   to the appropriate data creation apparatus 120. The data creation apparatus 120 converts

11   the received electrical impulses into digital data. A data formatter 121 receives the

12   digital data from the data creation apparatus 120 to provide appropriate formatted data for

13   the data recorder 122. The data recorder 122 provides digital storage of data for

14   processing and display. A data processor 123 receives the output from the data recorder

15   122. The data processor 123 includes a data organizer 124 for formatting the received

16   data for further processing. The data modeler 125 receives the data from the data

17   organizer and prepares the models for representing to the user. The computed models are

18   received by the data representer 126, which formats the models for presentation on a

19   computer display device. Receiving the formatted data from the data processor 123 are a

20   number of data communication devices 127, 130. These devices 127, 130 include a

21   central processing unit, which controls the image provided to one or more local displays

22   128, 131. The local displays may be interfaced with a custom interface module 129

1 which provides user control of such attributes as speed 131, object attributes 132,

2 viewports 133, zoom 134 and other like user controls 135.

3 Figure 1d is a top-level block diagram of a second preferred processing path of

4 this invention. In this embodiment of the invention a plurality of entities 136a,b,c are

5 attached to sensors 137a,b,c which communicate sensor data to a data collection

6 mechanism 138, which receives and organizes the sensed data. The data collection

7 mechanism 138 is connected 139 to the data normalize and formatting process 140. The

8 data normalize and formatting process 140 passes the normalized and formatted data 141

9 to the distributed processors 142. Typically and preferably the processing 142 is

10 distributed over the Internet, although alternative communication networks may be

11 substituted without departing from the concept of this invention. Each processing unit

12 142 is connected to any of the display devices 143a,b,c and receives command control

13 from a user from a number of interface units 144a,b,c, each of which may also be

14 connected directly to a display devices 143a,b,c. The interface units 144a,b,c receive

15 commands 145 from the user that provide speed, zoom and other visual attributes

16 controls to the displays 143a,b,c.

17 Figures 2a, 2b, 2c, and 2d are representative 3-D objects representing critical

18 functions. Each 3-D object is provided as a symbol for a critical function of the entity

19 whose health is being monitored. The symbol is created by selecting the interdependent

20 variables that measure a particular physiologic function and expressing the variable in

21 spatial (x,y,z) and other dimensions. Each 3-D object is built from 3-D object primitives

22 (i.e., a cube, a sphere, a pyramid, a n-polygon prism, a cylinder, a slab, etc.). More

23 specifically, the spatial dimensions (extensions X, Y and Z) are modeled after the most

1   important physiologic variables based on (1) data interdependency relationships, (2) rate,

2   type and magnitude of change in data flow, (3) geometric nature and perceptual potential

3   of the 3-D object, for example a pyramid versus a cylinder, (4) potential of the object's

4   volume to be a data-variable itself by modeling appropriate data into x, y and z

5   dimensions (e.g., in one preferred application of the invention, cardiac output is the result

6   of heart rate (x and y dimensions) and stroke volume (z)), (5) orthographic viewing

7   potential (see viewport) and (6) the relationship with the normal values framework.

8   The first representative object 201, shown in figure 2a, is an engine process. The

9   object 201 representing this process is provided on a standard x-y-z coordinate axis 202.

10   The correlation between temperature, shown in the x1-dimension 204, engine RPM,

11   shown in the y1-dimension 205 and exhaust gas volume, shown in the z1-dimension 203

12   is shown by changes in the overall sizes and proportion of the object 201. In the shown

13   example object 201 the engine gas volume 203 is large, when RPM 205 is low and the

14   engine temperature 204 is in the middle range. This combination of values, even without

15   specific identified values suggests an engine's starting point.

16   The second representative object 206, shown in figure 2b, is an object

17   representing cardiac function using stroke volume, in the y2-dimension 209, and the heart

18   rate per second, shown as the x2, z2 dimensions. The total cardiac volume is shown as

19   the total spherical volume 208.

20   The third representative object 211, shown in figure 2c, represents the interaction

21   between the number of contracts, shown in the y3-dimension 212, the average revenue

22   per contract, shown in the z3-dimension 214, and the average time per contract, shown in

23

1   the x3-dimension 213. Assessing the interaction among these variables is important in

2   monitoring of a sales department's operations.

3   The fourth representative object 215 is shown in figure 2d, shows the respiratory

4   function generated by the respiratory rate, shown in x4-dimension 216, the respiratory

5   volume, shown in the y4-dimension 216, and inhalation / exhalations, shown in the z4-

6   dimension 218.

7   Figure 3 is a representation of data objects in H-space 301. Data sets are

8   represented as 3-D objects of various characteristics and relationships within a 3-D

9   representation space. The data representation environment in this figure is used to map

10   the physiologic data in 3-D and is what is referred to as "Health-space" or "H-space" 301.

11   The 3-D objects are placed within H-space on the 3 coordinates of their geometric

12   centers. The coordinates for an object's geometric center depends on the relevant data

13   associated to the particular critical function the object represents. For example, in the

14   preferred embodiment, the cardiac function object, shown as a spherical object 302, is

15   placed in H-space 301 based on Mean Blood Pressure, designated as Oy 306 and Oxygen

16   Saturation in the Blood, shown as Oz 307. In the other example object, the prism 309 is

17   placed in H-space 301 depending on sales profit, shown as Py 312, and products in stock,

18   shown as Pz, 311. The location of 3-D objects in H-space 301 allows for the overall

19   extension envelope of H-space, the relationship between 3-D objects and spaces within

20   H-space 301, the viewport display areas and the departure from normative values.

21   Typically and preferably the centers of the objects 302, 309 are located in the middle of

22   the x-dimension of H-space 301.

1   Figures 4a and 4b are representative views of changes in data objects in time. In

2   figure 4a, the x-coordinate 400 is used to measure the temporal dimension of an objects

3   402 trajectory. The y-z plane 401a determines the location of an object's geometric

4   center within H-space. Increases or decreases in data values associated with the

5   coordinates of the object's geometric center that make that object's location change in

6   time as shown in path line 401b. In this view, the object 402 is presented in four different

7   time intervals 403, 404, 405, 406, thereby creating a historical trajectory. The time

8   intervals at which the object 402 is shown are provided 407. In figure 4b, increases in

9   size and proportion are presented, 408, 409, 410, 411 providing an example of changes in

10   values. The monitoring of these changes in time assists the user establish and evaluate

11   comparative relationships within and across H-states.

12   Figures 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e, 5f, 5g and 5h are representative views of properties of

13   data objects provided in the preferred embodiment of this invention. In addition to the

14   three x-y-z spatial dimensions used for value correlation and analysis, 3-D objects may

15   present data value states by using other geometric, aesthetic, and aural attributes that

16   provide for the mapping of more physiologic data. These figures show some of the

17   representative other geometric, aesthetic, and aural attributes supported for data

18   presentation in this invention. Figure 5a shows changes in apparent volumetric density.

19   A solid object 501 is shown in relation to a void object 502 and an intermediate state 503

20   object. Figure 5b shows changes in apparent 3-D enclosure. An open object 504, a

21   closed object 505, and an intermediate state 506 is shown. Figure 5c shows the apparent

22   degree of formal deformation. A normal object 507, a distorted object 508, a transformed

23   object 509, and a destroyed object 510 are shown in comparison. Figure 5d shows

1 secondary forms of the objects. "Needles" 513 protruding through a standard object 512

2 in combination 511 is shown in comparison with a boundary 515 surrounding a standard

3 object 514 and a bar 517 protruding into the original form object 518 forming a new

4 combination object 516 are shown providing additional combination supported in this

5 invention. Figure 5e shows the various degrees of opacity of the object's surface,

6 showing an opaque object 519, a transparent object 520 and an intermediate state object

7 521. Figure 5f shows the various degrees of texture supported by the object display of

8 this invention, including a textured object 522, a smooth object 523 and an intermediate

9 textured object 524. Figure 5g is intended to represent various color hue possibilities

10 supported for objects in this invention. An object with color hue is represented 525 next

11 to a value hue object 526 and a saturation hue object 527 for relative comparison.

12 Naturally, in the actual display of this invention colors are used rather than simply the

13 representation of color shown in figure 5g. Figure 5h shows the atmospheric density of

14 the representation space possible in the display of objects in this invention. An empty-

15 clear space 528, a full-dark space 530 and an intermediate foggy space 523 are shown

16 with 3-D objects shown within the representative space 529, 531, 533.

17 Aural properties supported in this invention include, but are not limited to pitch,

18 timbre, tone and the like.

19 Figure 6 shows the 3-D configuration of the objects in H-space in the preferred

20 embodiment of the invention. In this view the local level, H-space 601 is shown within

21 which the 3-D objects 602, 603, and 604 are located. Object 602 represents the

22 respiratory function of an individual. Its 602 x-y-z dimensions change based on the

23 parameter-based dimensional correlation. The object 603 represents the efficiency of the

1   cardiac system by varying the x,y,z coordinates of the object. The object 604 represents a

2   human brain function, also with the x,y,z dimensions changing based on the parameter-

3   based dimensional correlation. In this way the user can easily view the relative

4   relationships between the three physiological objects 602, 603, 604. Within H-space 601,

5   the temporal coordinate (i.e., periodic time interval for data capturing that defines how H-

6   space is plotted in Live-space – see figure 7) is a spatial dimension on which data is

7   mapped. The x-dimension of 605 of the H-space 601 can be mapped to another

8   independent variable such as heart rate period, blood pressure or the like. The location of

9   an object in the y-dimension 606 of H-space 601 can be mapped to additional variables

10   that are desired to be monitored such as SaO_2 content, CaO_2 content, or temperature in

11   the blood. The location of an object in the z-dimension 607 of the H-space 601 can also

12   be mapped to additional variables that the user desires to monitor. A hypothetical object

13   608 shows that the three coordinates are contextual to a particular object 608 and need

14   not be the same for all objects, except in the object's 608 extension measuring properties.

15   Fixed x- and z-dimension values 609a and 609b are shown as constant. The y-value 610

16   of this object 608 changes to fluctuating values or data type that results in the height of

17   the object 608 increasing or decreasing. This view shows another object 611 showing the

18   relationship between the three dimensions. Constant x- and y-values 612a and 612b are

19   shown. The z-value 613 of this object 611 changes to fluctuating values or data types

20   that result in the width of the object 611 increasing or decreasing. An overlapping view

21   614 of an object 615 that has extended past the H-space limitation. A limit of H-space

22   616 with a spherical object 617 located inside H-space 616 shown with the degree of

23   extension shown in shaded circles.

1   Figure 7 shows a series of H-spaces 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706 along a global

2   time coordinate 708, and the local-space coordinates 707 that governs each H-space.

3   Each of these H-spaces represents progressive states of the dynamic system at pre-

4   established temporal intervals (T_0, T_{-1}, T_{-2}, . . . T_{-n}) and the six 701, 702, 703, 704, 705,

5   706 together show the evolution of that system over time, demonstrating the historical

6   representation of individual H-states within an overall "Life-space" or "L-space." At the

7   global level (or L-space), one of the coordinates, typically x, is always time. The

8   temporal coordinate is scaled based on the intervals at which a particular functions

9   system's physiologic data are collected by the art or as appropriate. This interval or

10   module is fixed and constant across L-space and provides the necessary temporal frame

11   of reference for comparing different H-spaces. The fixed temporal interval also

12   determines the maximum x-extension of the representation envelope of H-space. The

13   other two coordinates, y and z, provide L-space with extension and are not fixed. The

14   three coordinates thus described provide a regulating 3-D environment within which the

15   H-states can be visualized and related to each other.

16   Figures 8a and 8b show the global level coordinate system of the preferred

17   embodiment of this invention. Figure 8a shows the L-space coordinate system 801 in its

18   preferred embodiment. The x-dimension 802 of L-space is mapped to a constant time

19   interval , set by means standard in the art or otherwise as appropriate. The present

20   position of H-state is also indicated on the x-dimension 802. The y-dimension 803 in

21   both positive and negative extensions is measured, up and down from the x-axis. This

22   dimension 803 can be mapped to a data variable within particular 3D object in space.

23   The z-dimension 804 is shown in both positive and negative extensions measured

28

1 forwards and backwards from the intersecting x-axis. This dimension 804 can be mapped

2 to a data variable within a particular 3D object in space. Now for figure 8b a prismatic

3 object 800 represents a critical function, whose evolution is being monitored in L-space,

4 of a given dynamic system. The front view 805 shows the different H-states of the

5 prism/function 800 using a time T to T-n historical trend. The level of intersection and

6 separation between the front views of the prism indicate abnormal health states of the

7 critical function the object 800 represents. No separation or intersection shows normal

8 function conditions. The trajectory in the y-dimension of the prism (i.e., H-states of the

9 critical function) are mapped to a variable that cause their relative position to change in

10 the + and –y dimension. The current state 806 of the prism is shown in this front view

11 805. A top view of 809 of the three-dimensional L-space is shown, showing the

12 evolution of the prism 800 backward in time and showing a T to T-N historical trend.

13 The level of intersection and separation indicate abnormal health states of the particular

14 critical function the prism represents. No separation or intersection shows normal

15 conditions. The trajectory in the z-dimension of the object is mapped to a variable that

16 causes their position to change in the + and –z dimension. This top view shows both the

17 z and y trajectories in one comprehensive view. The perspective view 808 of L-space

18 gives a comprehensive view of the interaction of the prisms (the H-states of the function)

19 and their movement in all dimensions. The side view 807 of L-space shows the prisms

20 and their positions in L-space giving a simultaneous view of z and y trajectories.

21   Figures 9a and 9b shows various viewpoints in which the data may be visualized

22 in the preferred embodiment of this invention. This figure shows representations of a

23 data object (a prism) and is provided to show that there are two basic types of viewports:

29

1 orthographic and perspectival. The orthographic viewports 906, 907, 908, of figure 9b

2 use a parallel system of projection to generate representations of H-space that maintains

3 dimensional constancy without deformation. Some examples of orthographic views

4 include traditional architectural or engineering views of objects, such as a top view, a

5 front view, and a side view. The orthographic viewport allows for accurate and focused

6 2-D expressions of the actual 3-D object. The perspectival viewport 909, shown in figure

7 9b uses a focal system of projection to generate depictions analogous to our perception of

8 reality but at the cost of deformation and lack of dimensional constancy. For example,

9 the top view 902 along with the side view 903 and the front view of 904 of the 3-D data

10 object 901 are shown in figure 9a. Figure 9b shows three orthogonal views 906, 907, 908

11 along with a perspective view 909 of the current data object. The number and types of

12 viewports used in a particular embodiment of the invention may range from one type, for

13 example a perspective viewport allowing immerse virtual reality, to combinations of both

14 types. In the preferred current embodiment, there are the four viewports shown in figure

15 9b. Given the 3-D nature of data objects and H-space, viewports provide the user with

16 different depictions of the same data.

17 Figure 10 shows the transform of an object in space in context, with a reference

18 framework, in the preferred embodiment of this invention. The referential framework

19 1010 is typically set based on population normals or patient normals. This framework

20 assists the user to see deviations from normal very quickly. An individual spherical

21 object 1011 that represents cardiac function is shown located in L-space and in relation to

22 the referential framework. A side view 1012 is shown along with several cardiac objects.

23 In this view the referential framework provides a center target point so that a user can

1   make the necessary corrections to bring the object back to the ideal center of the

2   framework. A perspectival view 1013 of the framework is also shown along with several

3   cardiac objects. The top view 1014 of the framework is shown with several spherical

4   objects (representing cardiac states). This figure demonstrates the variety of viewports

5   provided to the user by this invention, which provides enhanced flexibility of analysis of

6   the displayed data.

7   Figure 11a shows the zooming out function in the invention. This invention

8   provides a variety of data display functions. This figure shows the way views may be

9   zoomed in and out providing the relative expansion or compression of the time

10 coordinate. Zooming out 1101 permits the user to look at the evolution of the system's

11 health as it implies the relative diminution of H-states and the expansion of L-space. This

12 view 1101 shows a zoomed out view of the front view showing a historical view of many

13 health states. A side view 1102 zoomed out view is provided to show the historical trend

14 stacking up behind the current view. A 3-D perspectival, zoomed out view 1103 showing

15 the interaction of H-states over a significant amount of time is provided. A zoomed out

16 top view 1104 shows the interaction of H-states over a large amount of time.

17   Figure 11b shows the zooming in function of the invention. The zooming in front

18 view 1105 is shown providing an example of how zooming in permits a user to focus in

19 on one or a few H-states to closely study specific data to determine with precision to the

20 forces acting on a particular H-state. A zoomed in side view 1106 is provided showing

21 the details of specific variables and their interactions. A zoomed in 3-D perspective view

22 1107 of a few objects is also shown. Also shown is a zoomed in top view 1108 showing

23 the details of specific variables and their interaction.

1   Figures 12a shows a 3-D referential framework of normative values that is

2   provided to permit the user a direct comparison between existing and normative health

3   states, thereby allowing rapid detection of abnormal states. The reference framework

4   1201 works at both the global L-space level and the local H-space level. "Normal"

5   values are established based on average historical behavior of a wide population of

6   systems similar to the one whose health is being monitored. This normal value

7   constitutes the initial or by-default ideal value, which , if necessary may be adjusted to

8   acknowledge the particular characteristics of a specific system or to follow user-

9   determined specifications. The highest normal value of vital sign "A" 1202 (+y) is

10   shown, along with the lowest normal value of "B" 1203 (-z), the lowest normal value of

11   vital sign "A" 1204 (-y) and the highest normal value of vital sign "B" 1205 (+z). In

12   figure 12b, abnormal values of "A" and "B" are shown in an orthogonal view. An

13   abnormally high value of "A" 1206, an abnormally low value of "B" 1207, an abnormally

14   low value of "A" 1208 and an abnormally high value of "B" 1209 are shown.

15   Figure 13 shows a comparison of the interface modes of the preferred

16   embodiment of this invention. This invention provides two basic types of interface

17   modes: (a) standardized or constrained customization; and (b) free or total customization.

18   Each is directed toward different types of applications. The standardized or constrained

19   customization 1301 uses a method and apparatus for user interface that is set a-priori by

20   the designer and allows little customization. This interface mode establishes a stable,

21   common, and standard symbolic system and displaying method that is "user-resistant".

22   The fundamental rules, parameters, structure, time intervals, and overall design of L-

23   space and H-space are not customizable. Such a normalized symbolic organization

32

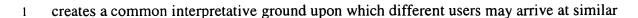1 creates a common interpretative ground upon which different users may arrive at similar

2 conclusions when provided common or similar health conditions. This is provided

3 because similar data flows will generate similar visualization patterns within a

4 standardized symbolic system. This interface method is intended for social disciplines,

5 such as medicine in which common and agreeable interpretations of the data are highly

6 sought after to ensure appropriate and verifiable monitoring, diagnosis and treatment of

7 health states. The customization permitted in this mode is minimal and is never

8 threatening to render the monitoring device incomprehensible to other users.

9   The free or total customization interface mode 1302 provides a symbolic system

10 and displaying method that is changeable according to the user's individual needs and

11 interests. Although the invention comes with a default symbolic L-space and H-space, its

12 rules, parameters, structure, time intervals, and overall design are customizable. This

13 interface mode also permits the user to select what information the user wishes to view as

14 well as how the user wishes to display it. This interface mode may produce personalized

15 displays that are incomprehensible to other users, but provides flexibility that is highly

16 desired in individual or competitive pursuits that do not require agreeable or verifiable

17 interpretations. Examples of appropriate applications may include the stock market and

18 corporate health data monitoring.

19   Figure 14 is a hardware system flow diagram showing various hardware

20 components of the preferred embodiments of the invention in a "natural system" medical

21 application. Initially a decision 1401 is made as to the option of using data monitored on

22 a "real" system, that is a real patient, or data from the simulator, for anesthesiology

23 training purposes. If the data is from a real patient, then the patient 1402 is provided with

1   patient sensors 1404, which are used to collect physiological data. Various types of

2   sensors, including but not limited to non-invasive BP sensors, ECG leads, SaO2 sensors

3   and the like may be used. Digital sensors 1416 may also provide physiological data. An

4   A/D converter 1405, is provided in the interface box, which receives the analog sensor

5   signals and outputs digital data to a traditional patient monitor 1406. If the data is

6   produced 1401 by the simulator 1403, a control box and mannequins are used. The

7   control box controls the scenarios simulated and the setup values of each physiological

8   variable. The mannequins generate the physiological data that simulates real patient data

9   and doctors collect the data through different, but comparable sensors. The traditional

10   patient monitor 1406 displays the physiological data from the interface box on the screen.

11   Typically and preferably, this monitor 1406 is the monitor used generally in an ICU. A

12   test 1407 is made to determine the option of where the computations and user interface

13   are made, that is whether they are made on the network server 1408 or otherwise. If a

14   network server 1408 is used, all or part of the data collection and computation may be

15   performed on this computer server 1408. An option 1409 is proved for running a real

16   time representation versus a representation delayed or replayed from events that

17   previously occurred. For real time operation, a data buffer 1410 is provided to cache the

18   data so that the representation is played in real time. For the replay of previous events, a

19   data file 1411 provides the means for permanently storing the data so that visualization is

20   replayed. The visualization software 1412 runs on a personal computer and can display

21   on its monitor or on remote displays via the internet or other networking mechanism.

22   Typically the physiological data measured on either a real patient or the simulator are fed

23   to the personal computer from the traditional data monitor. A standard interface such as

34

1   RS232, the Internet, or via a server, which receives data from the monitor, may serve as

2   the communication channel to the personal computer running the visualization software

3   1412. This program 1412 is the heart of the invention. The program 1412 computes the

4   representation and processes the user interface. An option 1413 is provided for

5   computing and user interface on the local desktop personal computer or for distribution

6   across the Internet or other network mechanism. If a local desktop personal computer is

7   selected, the personal computer 1414 with an adequate display for computation of the

8   visualization and user interface is provided. If a remote user interface 1415 is selected

9   the display and user interface is communicated across the Internet.

10   Figure 15 is a software flow chart showing the logic steps of a preferred

11   embodiment of the invention. The preferred embodiment of this invention begins by

12   reading the startup file 1501, which contains the name of the window and the properties

13   associated with the invention. The properties associated with the a window include

14   formulas to set object properties, text that is to be rendered in the scene, the initial size of

15   the window, the initial rotation in each window, zoom, lighting and patient data that

16   describes the normal state of each variable. Internal data tables are next initialized 1502.

17   For each new window encountered in the startup file a new window object is made and

18   this window object is appended to the list of windows. The window object contains an

19   uninitialized list of properties describing the state of the window, which is filled with data

20   from the startup file. The event loop is entered 1503. This is a window system

21   dependent infinite loop from which the program does not exit. After some initialization,

22   the program waits for user input and then acts on this input. The program then takes

23   control of the event loop for continuous rendering that is if there is no interactivity in the

35

1   program. Initialization 1504 of windows is next performed. This involves calls to the

2   window system dependent functions (these are functions that are usually different on

3   different computational platforms) that creates the windows and displays them on the

4   computer screen. In the current preferred embodiment of the invention, OpenGL is

5   required, although alternative embodiments using other 3D application programming

6   interfaces, such as PEX or DirectX, could be substituted without departing from the

7   concept of this invention. Also, in the preferred embodiment of this invention, a personal

8   computer graphics card is preferred in the personal computer so as to permit smooth

9   animation with multiple windows. Although the lack of such a card is not absolutely

10   required for operation of this invention. New data is received 1509, typically from the

11   data file 1506 or the data buffer 1507. This new data 1509 can come from any source

12   that generates floating-point numbers. The preferred line of data is composed of columns

13   of floating point numbers separated by space. At this point the current time is also stored

14   so that the next line of data can be obtained at the next user defined time interval, which

15   is typically set at about 1 second. Object properties are next computed 1510. This is

16   performed by using formulas that are specified in the startup file to compute properties of

17   objects. Data fields in the formulas are specified by writing the column number preceded

18   by a dollar sign. For example, $1 / 20.0 would divide the first field by 20.0. The specific

19   properties in this application are: cardiac object dimensions, material properties, and

20   position. Material properties can include the red, green, and blue components as they

21   appear under ambient, diffuse, and specular light, as well as transparency. The cardiac

22   object position includes the y and z positions as well as an x shift. If four or more lines

23   of data have been acquired, the respiratory object properties are computed. A delay is

36

1   necessary because a cubic spline is fitted, using four data points to do the fit, to the data

2   points to generate a smooth respiratory object. Therefore, until four time steps have

3   passed, the curtain is not rendered. Thereafter, it is rendered every time new data is

4   acquired. Cardiac object properties include material properties and the height of the color

5   bands. Blood pressure object length and materials are the thin cylinders that go through

6   the top and bottom of each ellipsoid. Next, reference grid properties are computed. All

7   objects, except the cardiac object reference are stationary, in the current implementation.

8   The cardiac object reference can move according to the movement of the cardiac object if

9   the user specifies this movement in the startup file. Next, sounds are computed 1511 and

10   made audible 1513. Objects and reference grids are rendered 1512. Before rotation the

11   newest object appears at the right side of the screen and oldest object is at the left side of

12   the screen. Sound is produced 1513 next. A test 1514 is next made to determine if

13   smooth animation is selected. If smooth animation is selected the scene will scroll during

14   the time the program is waiting to get new data. The program, using available computing

15   resources, selects the minimum time increment so that the shift of the objects can be

16   rendered within the increment, but limiting the increment to the smallest increment that

17   human eyes can detect. If smooth animation is not selected, objects are shifted to the left

18   1515 such that the distance from the center of the newest cardiac object to that of the

19   former cardiac object is equal to the inter-cardiac spacing. The process waits 1508 until

20   the current time minus the time since data was last obtained equals the data acquisition

21   period specified by the user. If the current time minus the time when the data was last

22   acquired equals the user specified data acquisition period then a new line of data is

23   acquired. If smooth animation is selected, then the cardiac objects are shifted to the left

1   by computing 1516 to that when it is time to get the next line of data, the cardiac objects

2   have moved 1517, 1518 such that the distance from the rightmost cardiac object to the

3   position where the new cardiac object will appear is equal to the inter-cardiac-object

4   distance. For example, if it takes 0.20 seconds to render the previous scene, the period of

5   data acquisition is 1.0 seconds, and the x shift of the rightmost cardiac object is 0.1 units

6   then the program will shift the scene left $(0.20 / (1.0 + 0.20) * (1.0 - 0.1) = 0.15$. The

7   formula in the denominator is $(1.0 + 0.20$ instead of 0.8 because, if the scene has been

8   shifted left such that, when new data is acquired, the shifting has stopped (because the

9   position of the cardiac objects satisfies the criteria that the distance from the center of the

10   rightmost cardiac object to the center point where the new cardiac object will be rendered

11   = 1 unit) then the animation will no longer be smooth, that is, when new data is acquired

12   the animation will appear to stop. Note, that the respiratory object is never entirely

13   smoothly shifted because no data is available to render the object at the intermediate time

14   steps.

15   Figure 16 is a software block diagram showing the logic steps of the image

16   computation and rendering process of a preferred embodiment of the invention. This

17   process begins with acquiring the window identification 1601 of the current rendering

18   context. Next, the data structure is found 1602 corresponding to the current window

19   identification. After which, the view is set 1603. A rotation matrix is set 1604. A

20   projection matrix is set 1605. Lights are set 1606. The back buffer is cleared 1607.

21   Object processing 1608 begins, and includes for each cardiac object, calling OpenGL to

22   see material properties; shift left one inter-cardiac-object distance; push the modelview

23   matrix, shift x,y, and z directions; call OpenGL utility toolkit to render the cardiac object;

1   set the top cardiac object material properties, call OpenGL quadries function to render top

2   cardiac object; set top cardiac object material properties, call OpenGL quadrics function

3   to render bottom cardiac object and pop modelview matrix. Next, the view is set 1609, as

4   above. The respiratory object is rendered 1610, by setting OpenGL to render quad strips,

5   for each polygon strip set material properties, and send vertex to OpenGL. Reference

6   grids are rendered 1611 by setting material property of the cardiac reference grid. The

7   current position is set 1612 to be the ideal position of the newest cardiac object, that is the

8   position corresponding to a patient in ideal health. The cardiac object material properties

9   are set 1613. The OpenGL utility toolkit is called to render 1614 the cardiac object.

10   Next, OpenGL is set to render quads 1615. After which the material properties of the

11   reference planes are set 1616. Vertices that compose the reference planes through the

12   OpenGL pipeline are sent 1617 and buffers are swapped 1618. Buffer swap is a window

13   system defendant function.

14   Figure 17 is a photograph of the 3-dimensional display of a preferred embodiment

15   of the invention. The 3-D view shown at lower right 1706 provides a comprehensive,

16   integrated and interactive view of all physiological data, and shows the interaction

17   between the different objects in relation to the reference frame. This view can be

18   manipulated by the user to fit specific application needs. The front 1701, side 1704, 1705

19   and top views 1702 show how the same data appears from different vantage points. In

20   this figure these views 1701, 1702, 1704, 1705 show the interaction between the cardiac

21   object, the reference frame and the respiratory object, with the side view 1704 providing

22   a target for optimum efficiency of the cardiac system 1705 shows the level of gas

23   concentration in the lungs and overall tidal volume in the respiratory system. This figure

1 17 is a representation of a true 3-D model of the physiologic data. The circle 1703

2 shown is the top view of the respiratory waveform showing CO2 content in the lungs and

3 inspiration and expiration values. In 1703, a real time display, the object grows and

4 shrinks with each heartbeat. Its height is proportional to the heart's volume output and its

5 width is proportional to heart rate. The gridframe (or reference framework) shows the

6 expected normal values for stroke volume and heart rate. The position of this object in

7 the vertical direction of the display is proportional to the patient's mean blood pressure.

8 This graphic objects shape and animation provides a useful graphical similarity to a

9 working heart. In the preferred embodiment, the background is colored to show inspired

10 and expired gases. The height of the "curtain" is proportional to tidal volume, while the

11 width is proportional to respiratory rate. The colors, which are, displayed in the preferred

12 display show the concentrations of respiratory gases. Time is set to move from right to

13 left, with the present or current conditions shown at the "front" or right edge of each

14 view. Past states remain to provide a historical view of the data.

15   Figure 18 is a close-up front view of the cardiac object and the associated

16 reference framework of a preferred embodiment of the invention. The upper limit of

17 normal blood pressure value is shown 1800 on the reference frame. The systolic blood

18 pressure level is indicated by the bar 1801 penetrating the cardiac sphere 1806. The

19 height 1802 of the sphere 1806 is proportional to cardiac output, which shows the

20 optimum efficiency of the heart. The width of the sphere 1806 is proportional to 1/heart

21 rate. The elevation of the sphere 1806 is an indication of mean blood pressure, where the

22 center reference gridline is a normal mean blood pressure 1803. The lower limit, or

23 diastolic blood pressure 1804 is shown by the length of the bar extending downward from

1 the sphere 1806. Previous historical values for the sphere 1806 are also provided in

2 1805, 1807.

3 Figure 19 is a view of the front view portion of the display of a preferred

4 embodiment of the present invention showing the cardiac object in the foreground and

5 the respiratory object in the background. This view 1900 provides a more quantitative

6 image of the hemodynamic variables, stroke volume, blood pressure 1901 and heart rate.

7 The "normal" reference lines are more apparent. In the preferred embodiment,

8 respiration is shown by changes in the background color.

9 Figure 20 is a view of the top view portion of the display 2000 of a preferred

10 embodiment of the present invention showing the cardiac object toward the bottom of the

11 view and the respiratory object toward the top of the view. Inhaled gas 2002 and

12 exhaled gas 2003. CO_2 concentrations and oxygen saturation of the arterial blood 2001

13 versus time are also shown.

14 Figure 21 is a view of the side view portion of the display of a preferred

15 embodiment of the present invention showing the cardiac object to the left and the

16 respiratory object to the right. Gas concentration in the lungs 2101, a calibrated scale for

17 gas concentration 2103, blood pressure 2100, and oxygen saturation 2101 are shown.

18 The end view, shown here in figure 21, is especially useful during treatment, where the

19 goal is to bring the variables back to the center or normal state. Functional relationships

20 can be added to this view to predict how treatment can be expected to bring the variables

21 back to normal.

22 Figure 22 is a view of the 3-D perspective view portion of the display of a

23 preferred embodiment of the present invention showing the cardiac object in the left

1   foreground and the respiratory object in the right background.   This view 2200 provides

2   a comprehensive, integrated and interactive view of nine physiological variables. The

3   sphere 2201 grows and shrinks with each heartbeat. Its height is proportional to the

4   heart's stroke volume and its width is proportional to heart rate. This graphic object 2201

5   offers useful similarity to a beating heart. The gridframe 2202 shows the expected

6   normal values for stroke volume and heart rate. The position of this object 2201 on the

7   screen is proportional to the patient's mean blood pressure. The ends of the bar 2203

8   drawn vertically through the center of the heart object show systolic and diastolic blood

9   pressure. In the preferred embodiment of the invention, the background 2204 is colored

10   to show inspired and expired gases. The height of the "curtain" 2205 is proportional to

11   tidal volume. The width of each fold 2206 is proportional to respiratory rate. In the

12   preferred embodiment colors are used to show the concentrations of respiratory gases.

13   Time moves from right to left with the present condition shown at the "front" or right

14   edge of the view 2200. Past states 2207 remain to permit a historical view of the data.

15   Figure 23a shows the preferred graphic element of this invention depicting a

16   normal cardiovascular system. This graphic element 2300 is composed of a number of

17   distinct objects 2301, 2301, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306. Normal, or expected object

18   represented values are shown by the filling of an object in its designated frame 2301,

19   2301a, 2303a, 2304a, 2305a, 2306a. Numeric values 2307a-e are also shown to provide

20   numeric indications of the desired graphic object.   Although shown here as black objects

21   within a white frame, in alternative embodiments the objects and frames may be any

22   desired displayable color, texture, shading and the like.

1   Figure 23b shows the preferred graphic element of this invention depicting a

2   cardiovascular system exhibiting anaphylaxis. This figure demonstrates the display of

3   objects 2308, 2309, 2312 having values substantially less than desired or expected, by

4   failing to fill the expected frame 2308a, 2309a, 2312a. An object 2313 having a value

5   much larger than desired or expected is shown by overfilling its frame 2313a. Objects

6   2310, 2311 having expected values is shown by filling their respective frames 2310a,

7   2311a. Two sloped regions 2314, 2315 are provided to show a change in value between

8   two objects.

9   Figure 23c shows the preferred graphic element of this invention depicting a

10   cardiovascular system exhibiting hypovolemia. This figure demonstrates the display of

11   objects 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321having values substantially less than desired

12   or expected, by failing to fill the expected frame 2316a, 2317a, 2318a, 2319a, 2320a,

13   2321a. Three sloped regions 2322, 2323, 2324 are provided to show a change in value
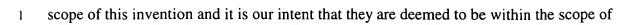
14   between two objects.

15   Figure 23d shows the preferred graphic element of this invention depicting a

16   cardiovascular system exhibiting bradycardia. This figure demonstrates the display of

17   objects 2329, 2330 having values substantially less than desired or expected, by failing to

18   fill the expected frame 2329a, 2330a. Objects 2326, 2327 having a value much larger

19   than desired or expected is shown by overfilling its frame 2326a, 2327a. And an object

20   2325 having an expected value is shown by filling its respective frame 2325a. Three

21   sloped regions 2331, 2332, 2333 are provided to show a change in value between two

22   objects.

1   Figure 23e shows the preferred graphic element of this invention depicting a

2   cardiovascular system exhibiting ischema. This figure demonstrates the display of

3   objects 2338, 2339 having values substantially less than desired or expected, by failing to

4   fill the expected frame 2338a, 2339a. An object 2336 having a value much larger than

5   desired or expected is shown by overfilling its frame 2336a. Objects 2334, 2335 having

6   expected values is shown by filling their respective frames 2334a, 2335a. Two sloped

7   regions 2340, 2341 are provided to show a change in value between two objects.

8   Figure 23f shows the preferred graphic element of this invention depicting a

9   cardiovascular system exhibiting pulmonary embolism. This figure demonstrates the

10   display of objects 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347 having values substantially less than

11   desired or expected, by failing to fill the expected frame 2343a, 2344a, 2345a, 2346a,

12   2347a. An object 2342 having a value much larger than desired or expected is shown by

13   overfilling its frame 2342a. Two sloped regions 2348, 2349 are provided to show a

14   change in value between two objects.

15   Figure 24 shows the preferred reference grid of this embodiment of this invention.

16   A reference grid 2400 is provided within which space is allocated for graphic objects

17   2401, 2402, 2403, 2404.

18   Figure 25 shows the preferred reference grid 2400 of this embodiment of this

19   invention with the preferred object placement 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504 as well as a center

20   line axis point 2500 indicated. Generally the center line axis 2500 is used to scale the

21   object from a center point. Smaller objects, such as 2502, indicates lower values. While

22   larger objects, such as 2503, indicates larger values.

1   Figure 26 shows the preferred reference frame 2400 of this embodiment of this

2   invention with the preferred object relationships indicated. This figure provides the

3   placement of objects identified with specific physical processes. For example, object

4   2601 is CVP, object 2602 is PAP, object 2603 is LAP, object 2604 is HR SV and object

5   2605 is MAP. In alternative applications of this invention, different physical processes

6   can be assigned to the objects.

7   Figure 27 shows a representative three-dimensional object 2700 used in the

8   present preferred embodiment of this invention. This preferred object 2700 is generally

9   cylindrical in shape placed in a three-dimensional coordinate system 2701. Alternative

10   object shapes are foreseeable and can be substituted without departing from the concept

11   of this invention.

12   Figure 28 shows a representative view of the normalization of the present

13   preferred embodiment of this invention. This figure shows the normalization of frames

14   2801a-e set within a reference grid 2800.

15   Figure 29 shows and integrated view presenting numeric information 2901 in the

16   present preferred embodiment of this invention set to associate with particular objects

17   2902a-d within a reference frame 2900.

18   Figure 30 shows the addition of slope features 3004, 3005 to show the restriction

19   of blood flow, designated in objects 3001, 3002, 3003, within a reference frame 3000.

20   It is to be understood that the above-described embodiments and examples are

21   merely illustrative of numerous and varied other embodiments and applications which

22   may constitute applications of the principles of the invention. Such other embodiments

23   may be readily devised by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit or

1   scope of this invention and it is our intent that they are deemed to be within the scope of

2   this invention.

3